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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2141

DATE MAILED: 10/29/2003

3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/649,121

Applicant(s)

DA PALMA ET AL.

Examiner

Djenane M Bayard

Art Unit

2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 August 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 August 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-4, 10, 16-19, 24-27, 33, 39 and 40-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,363,421 to Barker et al.

a. As per claim 1, Barker et al teaches a system for remote management of manageable resources distributed across multiple application hosts comprising: an application manager in a first application host; a master agent in a second application host; and, a plurality of mini-agents in remote application hosts separate from said first and second application hosts (See col. 1, lines 24-35 and figure 3); said master agent receiving from said application manager a management a command to perform at least one management operation directed to at least one manageable resource; said master agent communicating said management command to a mini-agent in a remote application host containing said at least one manageable resource (See col. 2, lines 25-33); said mini-agent commanding said at least one manageable resource to perform, a said at least one management operation responsive to receiving said management command from said master agent (See col. 4, lines 56-59).

b. As per claim 10, Barker et al teaches a method of remotely managing manageable resources distributed across multiple application hosts comprising: in a master agent in a first application host, receiving from an application manager in a second application host a management command for performing a management operation directed to a manageable resource in a remote application host having a mini- communicating said management command to said mini-agent in said remote application host agent (See col. 1, lines 24-35 and figure 3); and, in said mini-agent, performing said management operation on said

manageable resource by accessing an exposed member of said manageable resource according to said management operation (See col. 4, lines 56-59).

c. As per claim 16, Barker et al teaches a method for configuring a system for remote management of manageable resources distributed across multiple remote application hosts comprising: starting a master agent in a first application host; starting a plurality of mini-agents in a plurality of corresponding remote application hosts separate from said first application host, each corresponding remote application host containing one of said plurality of mini-agents (See col. 1, lines 24-36); communicatively linking each mini-agent to said master agent; and, registering manageable resources in each remote application host with a corresponding mini-agent, whereby the distributed manageable resources can be remotely managed by an application manager in an application host remote from said remote application host containing the manageable resources (See col. 1, lines 55-65).

d. As per claim 24, Barker et al teaches a system for remote management of manageable resources distributed across remote application hosts comprising: a master agent in a first application host for receiving from an application manager in a second application host management commands to perform management operations directed to selected manageable resources; and, a plurality of mini-agents in the remote application hosts, each remote application host containing

only one mini-agent; said master agent communicating said received management commands to said mini-agents in the remote application hosts; said mini-agents communicating said received management commands to said selected manageable resources (See col. 4, lines 56-59 and See col. 4, lines 56-59).

e. As per claim 33, Barker et al teaches a machine readable storage, having stored thereon a computer program for remotely managing manageable resources distributed across multiple application hosts, said computer program having a plurality of code sections executable by a machine for causing the machine to perform the steps of: in a master agent in a first application host, receiving from an application manager in a second application host a management command for performing a management operation directed to a manageable resource in a remote application host a having a mini-agent (See col. 1, lines 24-35); communicating said management command to said mini-agent in said remote application host; and, in said mini-agent, performing said management operation on said manageable resource by accessing an exposed member of said manageable resource according to said management operation (See col. 1, lines 55-65).

f. As per claim 39, Barker et al teaches a machine readable storage, having stored thereon a computer program for configuring a system for remote

management of manageable resources distributed across multiple remote application hosts, said computer program having a plurality of code sections executable by a machine for causing the machine to perform the steps of: starting a master agent in a first application host; starting a plurality of mini-agent: in a plurality of corresponding remote application hosts separate from said first application host, each corresponding remote application host containing one of said plurality of mini-agents; communicatively linking each mini-agent to said master agent; and, registering manageable resources in each remote application host with a corresponding mini-agent, whereby the distributed manageable resources can be remotely managed by an application manager in an application host remote from said remote application hosts containing the manageable resources (See col. 1, lines 24-35 and lines 55-65).

g. As per claims 2, 17, 25 and 40, Barker et al teaches wherein said first application host is a Java Virtual Machine ("JVM") (See col. 5, lines 3-8).

h. As per claims 3, 18, 26 and 41, Barker et al teaches wherein: said remote application hosts include JVMs (See col. 4, lines 6-30, col. 44, lines 34-35 and figure 2).

- i. As per claims 4, 19, 27 and 42, Barker et al teaches wherein said remote application hosts further include non-Java environments (See col. 4, lines 6-30 and figure 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5-9, 1128 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S Patent No. 6,363,421 to Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extensions Instrumentation and Agent Specification, V.1.0.

- a. As per claim 5,28 and 34, Barker teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker fails to teach wherein said master agent comprises a Java Management Extension ("JMX") communications connector for communicating with said application manager and said mini-agents.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein a Java Management Extension ("JMX") can be utilized for communicating (See pages 18 and 19).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the a JAVA Management Extension ("JMX") as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker because the JMX architecture provides the following benefits: enables JAVA applications to be managed without heavy investment; provides a scalable management architecture; integrates existing management solutions and defines only the interfaces necessary for management (See pages 18 and 19) and the connectors make the agent accessible from remote management applications (See page 103, Protocol Adaptors and Connectors).

b. As per claim 6, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al does not teach wherein said master agent comprises: a JMX communications protocol adaptor for providing a protocol-adapted view of said master agent to said application manager.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein said master agent comprises: a JMX communications protocol adaptor for providing a protocol-adapted view of said master agent to said application manager (See pages 103 and 104, Protocol Adaptors and Connectors).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a JMX communications protocol adaptor for providing a protocol-adapted view of said master agent to said application manager in order to make the agent accessible from remote management applications and enable a management application outside the JAVA Virtual Machine (See pages 103 and 104, Protocol Adaptors and Connectors).

c. As per claims 7 and 30, Barker et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach wherein said JMX communications connector comprises a Java Remote Method Invocation communications interface.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein said JMX communications connector comprises a Java Remote Method Invocation communications interface (See pages 103 and 104, Protocols Adaptors and Connectors).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate JMX communications connector comprises a Java Remote Method Invocation communications interface as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al because the distributed services on the manager side provide a remote interface to the MBean server through which the management application can perform operations (See pages 103 and 104, Protocols Adaptors and Connectors).

d. As per claims 8 and 31, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach wherein each manageable resource has a managed bean ("MBean") interface.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein each manageable resource has a managed bean ("MBean") interface (See pages 27 and 28, Components of the agent level).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein each manageable resource has a managed bean ("MBean") interface as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in order to make the manageable resource visible to management applications (See pages 27 and 28, Components of the agent level, MBean Server).

e. As per claim 9, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach wherein each said mini-agent comprises an MBean server exposing said MBeans to said master agent application through a JMX communications connector.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein each said mini-agent comprises an MBean server exposing said MBeans to said master agent application through a JMX

communications connector (See pages 27 and 28, Components of the agent level)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein each said mini-agent comprises an MBean server exposing said MBeans to said master agent application through a JMX communications connector as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in order to manage any resource from outside the JAVA Virtual Machine ("JVM") (See pages 27 and 28, Components of the agent level).

f. As per claim 11, Barker et al teaches the claim limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach the method wherein said step of communicating said management command to said mini-agent comprise; accessing said mini-agent through a JMX communications connector.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches the method wherein said step of communicating said management command to said mini-agent comprise; accessing said mini-agent through a JMX communications connector (See pages 103 and 104, Protocols Adaptors and Connectors).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method wherein said step of communicating said management command to said mini-agent comprise; accessing said mini-agent through a JMX communications connector as taught

by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in order to make the agent accessible from remote management (See pages 103 and 104, Protocols Adaptors and Connectors).

h. As per claims 13, 20, 36 and 43, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach the method comprising: providing a managed bean ("MBean") interface to the manageable resources through which selected members of the manageable resources can be accessed.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches the method comprising: providing a managed bean ("MBean") interface to the manageable resources through which selected members of the manageable resources can be accessed (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level.)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method comprising: providing a managed bean ("MBean") interface to the manageable resources through which selected members of the manageable resources can be accessed as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in order to become visible to management applications (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level, MBean Server).

i. As per claims 21 and 44, Barker et al teaches the claim limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach the method wherein said step of starting a plurality of mini-agents comprises: starting a managed bean ("MBean") server in each of said plurality of mini agents, said MBean server exposing MBeans in said corresponding remote application hosts.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches method wherein said step of starting a plurality of mini-agents comprises: starting a managed bean ("MBean") server in each of said plurality of mini agents, said MBean server exposing MBeans in said corresponding remote application hosts (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate method wherein said step of starting a plurality of mini-agents comprises: starting a managed bean ("MBean") server in each of said plurality of mini agents, said MBean server exposing MBeans in said corresponding remote application hosts as taught by Sun Microsystems because any resource that you want to manage from outside the agent's Java virtual machine must be registered as an MBean in the server and the MBean Server also provides a standardized interface for accessing MBeans within the same Java Virtual Machine ("JVM") (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

j. As per claims 14, 22 and 45, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach the method wherein said registering step comprises: registering said MBeans with said MBean server. Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches the method wherein said registering step comprises: registering said MBeans with said MBean server (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level, MBean Server).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method wherein said registering step comprises: registering said MBeans with said MBean server as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in order to manage those resources from outside the agent's Java Virtual machine (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level, Mbean Server).

g. As per claim 15, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach the method wherein said step of accessing said method comprises: accessing a member of the manageable resource exposed to said mini-agent by said MBean through said MBean server according to said management operation.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches method wherein said step of accessing said method comprises: accessing a member of the manageable resource exposed to said

mini-agent by said MBean through said MBean server according to said management operation (See pages 27 and 28, Components of the agent level). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method wherein said step of accessing said method comprises: accessing a member of the manageable resource exposed to said mini-agent by said MBean through said MBean server according to said management operation as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al because any resources that you want to manage from outside the agent's Java virtual machine must be registered as an MBean in the MBean server (See pages 27 and 28, Components of the agent level).

k. As per claim 29, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitations as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach the system wherein master agent comprises: JMX communications connector for providing a view of said master agent to a JMX-compliant application manager; and, a JMX communications protocol adaptor for providing a protocol-adapted view of said master agent to an application manager residing in a non-JVM environment.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches the system wherein master agent comprises: JMX communications connector for providing a view of said master agent to a JMX-compliant application manager; and, a JMX communications protocol adaptor for providing a protocol-adapted view of said master agent to an application

manager residing in a non-JVM environment (See pages 103 and 104, Protocols Adaptors and Connectors).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the system wherein master agent comprises: JMX communications connector for providing a view of said master agent to a JMX-compliant application manager; and, a JMX communications protocol adaptor for providing a protocol-adapted view of said master agent to an application manager residing in a non-JVM environment as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in order to make the agent accessible from remote management applications, provide a view through a specific protocol of the MBeans instantiated and registered server and enable a management application outside the Java Virtual Management ("JVM") (See pages 103 and 104, Protocols Adaptors and Connectors).

I. As per claim 32, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach wherein each mini-agent in a corresponding remote application host comprises a managed bean server ("MBean Server") for exposing MBeans contained in said corresponding remote application host to said master agent through a JMX communications connector. Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein each mini-agent in a corresponding remote application host comprises a managed bean server ("MBean Server") for

exposing MBeans contained in said corresponding remote application host to said master agent through a JMX communications connector (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein each mini-agent in a corresponding remote application host comprises a managed bean server ("MBean Server") for exposing MBeans contained in said corresponding remote application host to said master agent through a JMX communications connector as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention of Barker et al in because the key components in the agent level are the MBean server which is a registry for objects in the agent services which enable a JMX agent to incorporate management intelligence for more autonomy and performance (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

m. As per claim 37, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al fails to teach wherein said management interface is a managed bean ("MBean") registered in an MBean server in said mini-agent. Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein said management interface is a managed bean ("MBean") registered in an MBean server in said mini-agent (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include wherein said management interface is a managed bean ("MBean") registered in an MBean server in said mini-agent as taught by Sun Microsystems in order to make the managed bean (MBean) visible to management applications. (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

n. As per claim 38, Barker et al teaches the claimed limitation as describes above. However, Barker et al fails to teach wherein said step of accessing said method comprises: accessing a member of the manageable resource exposed to said mini-agent by said MBean through said MBean server according to said management operation.

Sun Microsystems: JAVA Management Extension Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 teaches wherein said step of accessing said method comprises: accessing a member of the manageable resource exposed to said mini-agent by said MBean through said MBean server according to said management operation (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include wherein said step of accessing said method comprises: accessing a member of the manageable resource exposed to said mini-agent by said MBean through said MBean server according to said management operation as taught by Sun Microsystems in the claimed invention

of Barker et al in order to manage those resources from outside the agent's Java Virtual machine (See pages 27 and 28, Component of the Agent Level).

5. Claims 12, 23, 35 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,363,421 to Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems: Java management Extensions Instrumentation and Agent Specification, v1.0 as applied to claim 11 above and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,633,923 to Kukura et al.

a. As per claims 12 and 35, Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems fails to teach the method wherein said step of accessing said mini-agent comprises: accessing said mini-agent through an RMI communications interface.

Kukura et al teaches a method and system for dynamic configuration of interceptors in a client-server environment. Furthermore, Kukura et al teaches the method wherein said step of accessing said mini-agent comprises: accessing said mini-agent through an RMI communications interface (See col. 2, lines 8-13).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method wherein said step of accessing said mini-agent comprises: accessing said mini-agent through an RMI

communications interface as taught by Kukura et al in the claimed invention of Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems in order to use the interfaces to access the server objects remotely from another machine's Java Virtual Machine ("JVM") (See col. 2, lines 8-13).

b. As per claims 23 and 46, Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems teaches the claimed limitation as described above. However, Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems fails to teach the method wherein said step of communicatively linking each mini agent to said master agent comprises: creating RMI connector servers in said master agent and each said mini-agent; and, creating RMI connector clients in said master agent and each said mini-agent; said master agent communicating with said mini-agents and said mini-agents communicating with said master agent through RMI interfaces created by said RMI connector servers and said RMI connector clients.

Kukura et al teaches the method and system for dynamic configuration of interceptors in a client-server environment. Furthermore, Kukura et al teaches the method wherein said step of communicatively linking each mini agent to said master agent comprises: creating RMI connector servers in said master agent and each said mini-agent; and, creating RMI connector clients in said master agent and each said mini-agent; said master agent communicating with said mini-agents and said mini-agents communicating with said master agent through

RMI interfaces created by said RMI connector servers and said RMI connector clients (See col. 1, lines 53-67 and col. 2 , lines1-29).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method wherein said step of communicatively linking each mini agent to said master agent comprises: creating RMI connector servers in said master agent and each said mini-agent; and, creating RMI connector clients in said master agent and each said mini-agent; said master agent communicating with said mini-agents and said mini-agents communicating with said master agent through RMI interfaces created by said RMI connector servers and said RMI connector clients as taught by Kukura in the claimed invention of Barker et al in view of Sun Microsystems because a server to be a RMI server comprises objects that have predefined interfaces, which can be used to access the server objects remotely from another's machine Java Virtual Machine("JVM") (See col. 1, lines 53-67 and col. 2 , lines1-29).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. U.S. Patent No. 6,195,678 to Komuro teaches a remote resource management system for automatically downloading required files from applications server depending on contents of selected files on requesting computer.


7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M Bayard whose telephone number is (703) 305-6606. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM-4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (703) 305-4003. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Djenane Bayard

October 16, 2003


RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER